The following programmes to be taken up after 100 days period:—

(i) Public shareholding in listed companies at minimum level of 25%.

(ii) Dedicated SME Exchange or platform for easy availability of equity capital for SMEs.

(iii) A sustainable and comprehensive pension system and creation of a statutory PFRDA.

(iv) Amendment to Section 20 of Indian Trusts Act to provide for a class of securities.

(v) Liberalisation of the regulatory regime for ADRs and ECB.

(vi) To undertake new and innovative measures to promote Public Private Partnerships (PPP).

(c) Out of 13 Demands pertaining to the Ministry of Finance, 5 Demands namely Demand Nos. '32-Department of Economic Affairs', '40-India Audit and Accounts Department', '41-Department of Revenue', '42-Direct Taxes' and '43-Indirect Taxes' are covered by the Modified Cash Management System in Central Government. Accordingly, Monthly Expenditure Plan has been prepared in respect of these Demands and monitored closely. The Expenditure trend is monitored on monthly basis with a view to ensure optimum utilisation of funds and suitable steps are taken as and when necessary.

Economic recession

†3389. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:
SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government holds the economic policy of developed countries alongwith big international financial institutions responsible for the present economic recession; and

(b) if so, the response of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The origin of global financial crisis lay in structured investment instruments created out of subprime mortgage lending in United States of America. The securitization process, however, was not backed by due diligence and led to large-scale default. The complexity of the instruments, the role of credit rating agencies and lax regulatory structure played a contributory role. The high ratings assigned to certain tranches of structured instruments, which were quickly reversed with the onset of the crisis, created as panic situation among investors and precipitated the crisis. Following the collapse of Lehman Brothers in mid September 2008, there was a full-blown financial meltdown, which severely affected the financial and real sectors of the developed and developing countries.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

In view of the severity of the global economic crisis. India has taken both monetary and fiscal measures to restore the growth momentum. The monetary and credit measures taken by the Reserve Bank of India include provision of adequate liquidity and credit delivery, progressive reduction in the Repo and Reverse Repo rates under the Liquidity Adjustment Facility (LAF) and reduction in cash reserve and statutory liquidity ratios (CRR and SLR) for banks. These measures have been supplemented with sector specific credit measures for exports, housing, micro and small enterprises and infrastructure.

Further, to counter the negative fallout of the global slowdown, the Government has responded by providing a substantial fiscal expansion in the form of tax relief to boost demand and increased expenditure on public projects to create employment and public assets.

As a result of monetary and fiscal stimulus packages, an unimpaired financial system and a large domestic market, the effect of global economic recession on the Indian economy has been minimal *vis-a-vis* most other countries.

Market share of Life Insurance Corporation

3390. SHRIMATI SYEDA ANWARA TAIMUR:
SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the market share of Life Insurance Corporation (LIC) *viz-a-viz* other public or private sector 'Life Insurance' enterprises;

(b) the details of financial viability, *i.e.* profit or loss, made by LIC during the last three fiscal years;

(c) the penetration of LIC in countries where majority of migrant labour and professionals is 'Indian'; and

(d) the number of foreign offices of LIC, country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) has reported that its market share in terms of First Year Premium and Number of Policies *vis-a-viz* private sector life insurance companies as on 31st March, 2009 is as under:—

Market Share in percentage

	First Year Premium	Number of Policies
LIC	60.79	70.52
Private Sector Life Insurance Companies	39.21	29.48

(b) The concept of Profit and Loss is not applicable to LIC. However, the Valuation Surplus is calculated every year by Appointed Actuary. The Valuation Surplus for last three financial year is as under:—